New Series Vol. XIII. No. 3:

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1268

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

Che Watchman and Southren Published Every Wednesday,

IV. G. Osteen, SUMTER, S. C.

Two Dellars per annum-in advance. ABVERTISEMENT:

One Square first insertion Every subsequent insertion be made at reduced rates. All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be

Atlantic Coast Line. MAZ SAN HIMOW NORTH-EASTERN R. R. or S. C.

CONDENSED SCHEDLUE, TRAINS GOING SOUTH. July 2, '93| No. 35|No. 61|No. 23|No.53 *3 37 *7 45 *11 00 4 35 8 58 12 14 4 52 9 20 12 32 P M Le Fl'nce Ar Lanes 452 9 20 12 32 7 10 6 50 11 20 2 38 8 45 A M. A. M A. M. P. M Le Lanes

TRAINS GOING NORTH. No. 78|No. 60|No. 14|No. 52 A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. Le. Ch'n. Ar Lanes. Le Lanes Daily. | Daily except Sunday.

No. 52 runs through to Columbia Nos. 78, runs solid to Wilmington, N. C., making close connection with W. & W. R. R. for all points north. Train Nos. 14 runs via Wilson and

Fayetteville-Short Line-and make close connection for all points North. J. R. KRNLY, Gen'l Manager. Gen' T. M. ENERSON, Traffic Manager.

Atlantic Coast Line

AN HOUSE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Dated Jul- 2, 1893. |No. 23|No. 58| L've Wilmington 10 40 No. 50 A. M. A. M. No. 58 *4 00 *7 45 5 25 9 28 5 25 *9 53 7 00 11 05

No. 52 rans through from Charleston vi Central R R. leaving Lane 8:44 A. M., Man-

TRAINS GOING NORTH. PM PM 11 25 5 45 Loave Florence. Arr. Wilmington

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C., vis Central R. R., arriving Manning 6:24 P. M. Lanes 7:05 P. M., Charleston 8.45 P. M. Trains on Manchester & Augusta R. R. beam Sumter daily except Sunday, 10:50 A. M. arrive Rimini 11.59. Returning leave Rimini 12:30, P. M., arrive Sumter 1:40 P. M. Trains on Hartsville R. R. leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 6.00 a. m. arriving Fl-yds 6 35 a. m. Returning leave Floyds 8.15 p. m., srriving Hartsville 8 55 p. m.

Trains on Wilmington Chadbourn and Conway railroad, leave Chadbourn 10:30 a. m. arrive at Conway 1.00 p. m, returning leave Conway at 2.30 p. m., arrive Chadbourn 5.20 p. m. Leave Chadbourn 7.35 a. m. and 5 50 p. m., arrive at Hub 8.00 a. m., and 6 25 p. m. Returning leave Hub at 900 a. m. and 6.45 p m., arrive at Chadbeurn 9.46 a. m and 7.30 p

m. Daily except Sunday. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Nanager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Charleston, Sumter and Northern R.R CHAS. E. KIMBALL, RECEIVED (Carinain

All trains Daily Except Sunday.

AM 8 4C Lv Pregnall's Harleyville 8 49 9 02 " Peck's Bolly Hill 9 27 " Vances 9 42 " Merrinm 9 53 " Summerton 10 08 " 10 16 " Packsville 10 28 " Tindal 10 42 Ar Sumter St. Charles Elliotta 12 05 " Darlington 12 30 " Robbins Neck 12 42 " Mandeville L# 3 47 12 56 Ar Bennettsville 1 04 " 1 08 " 1 20 " 1 33 " Breeden's Alice Gibson " 3 23 11 3 10 Glio

PM PM BOND BLUFF BRANCH. No. 41 leaves Eutawville 9.45 a. m., Belvi dere 9.55 arrive Ferguson 10.05. No. 42 leaves Ferguson 10 35 a.m., dere 10.45, arrive Eutawville 10.55.

HARLIN CITY BRANCH.

Hamlet

1 47 Ar

No. 33 going North leaves Vances 7 40 p. m., Spells 758, Parlers 3 07, arrives Harlin City 8 25 p. m. No. 34 going South leaves Harlin City 6 03,

Parlers 6 20, Snells 6 33, arrive Vances 6 55 No. 31 going North leaves Vances 11 15 a m., Snells 11 35, Parlors 11 48, arrive Harling City 12 10 p. m.

No. 32 going South leaves Harlin City 8 30 a. m., Parlers 8 48, Snells 8:57, arrive Vances No. 31 has connection with No. 1.

No. 34 has connection with No. 2. No. 41 connects with No. 1. No. I connects with U. F. & Y. V. at Bennettsville for Fayetteville, connects with Seaboard Air Line at Hamlet for Wilmington, Charlotte, Shelby Rutherfordton; and at Charlotte with R. & D. Vestibule Limited for

Washington and New York. Passengers can take sleeper at Charlotte at 8.15 p. m. No: 2 passengers by this train have through Sleepers. New York to Charlotte: connects with S. A. L, at Hamlet from Charlotte and North, and from Wilmington, connetes with S. C. R. R. at Pregnalls for Charleston. Dinner at Hamlet. C. MILBARD, Superintendent

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, BARREL STAVE GRAIN THRESHING SAW MILL RICE HULLING ENGINES AND BOILERS.

State Agency for Talbott & Sons' Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills. Brewers' Brick Machinery. Double Screw Cotton Presses. Thomas' direct acting Steam Thomas' Seed Cotton Elevators Hall and

Lummus' Gins, Engleherg Rice Hullers. H. B. Smith & Co's Wood Working Machinery. Planers, Band Saws, Moulders, Mortisers, Tenenors, comprising complete equip-ment for Sash, Door and Wagon Factories. DeLoache's Plantation Saw Mills, variable feed. Belting, Fittings and Machinery supplies. Write me before buying.

V. C. BADHAM, MANAGER, COLUMBIA, S. C. HOUSE PAINTING.

WITH long and thorough experience I am prepared to do HOUSE PAINTING, in all the LATEST STYLES. Also PAPER HANGING, CALSOMINING. and SIGN WRITING, neatly done. Any Notice will receive prompt attention. Best of References. Address S. E. GREGG,

TORY, SUNTER, S. C.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Careful attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

terest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per

annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of

SUMTER, S. C.

CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.

Transacts a general Banking business

Also has

A Savings Bank Department,

Deposits of \$1 00 and upwards received.

Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent.

H. A. HOYT,

MAIN STREET,

SUMTER, S. C.

Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles,

ERIDEN BRITANIA SILVERWARE, &c.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

A. WHITE & SON

Fire Insurance Agency,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Represent, among other Companies :

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,

Capital represented \$75,009;000.

NOTICE.

THE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION

will be in his office on Salesday of each

W. S. JAMES,

Supervisor of Registration.

month, for the purpose of issuing certificates

of Registration to all persons who have be-

come twenty-one years of age since the last

General election. Also transfers to those

"OLD RELIABLE" LINE.

South Carolina Railway

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, RECEIVER.

Through service from seashere to mountaine.

Passenger Department-Condensed Schedule.

In effect July 13, 1893.

Pullman cars on trains to and from Ashe-

ville, N. C., leaving Charleston 7 20'em, and

Ripuns Tabules : for liver troubles.

For folders, maps, etc., apply to

Ripans Tabules cure hives.

7 30 a m

6 50 a m

11 40 a m

11 15 a m 10 20 p·m

E. P. WARING.

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

5 45 p m

4 20 p m

who have changed place of residence.

LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.

HOME, of New York.

Feb. 12

Lv. Charleston

Lv Columbia

Ar Charleston

arriving at 8:45 pm.

Charleston, S. C.

Lv 2 55

per annum, payable quarterly.
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH,

January, April, July and October.
R. M. WALLACE,

L. S. CARSOF,

W. F. RHAKE,

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. In-

May 10-x.

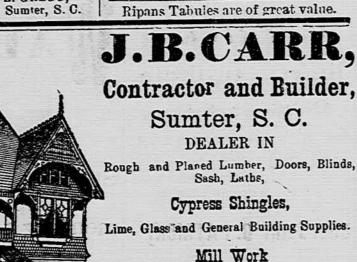
AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair to its original color, texture, and abundance; prevents it from falling out, checks tendency to baldness, and promotes a new and vigorous growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and economical hair-dressing,

Everywhere Popular

"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and before I had used half a bottle, the hair began to grow. Two more bottles brought out as good a head of hair as ever I had. On my recommendation, my brother William Craig made use of Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same good results."-Stephen Craig, 832 Charlotte

Ayer's Hair Vigor Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.



Of all kinds made to order, such as DUOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

MOULDINGS AND TURNED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. &. A., and C. S. & N. R. R's.

OF SUMTER.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSI-INSURE YOUR Paid up Capital \$75,000 00

> GINS -IN THE-

Phœnix

Assurance Company OF LONDON, THE LARGEST COMPANY

IN THE WORLD That takes fire risks on Gins. For particulars, etc, apply to

ALTAMONT MOSES.

P. S.—We do also a General Fire Insurance Business, and represent the

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE of New York,

the largest in the world.



Liberty Street Next to P. O. SPECIAL ATTENTION

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. Given to Compounding Prescriptions

> **VALUABLE PREMIUMS** -GIVEN AWAY. Ropp's Calculator, valuable book for a Farmer and Business

A BEAUTIFTL COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR SPOON.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FAMILY -NEWSPAPER,-Offers to every yearly subscriber EITHER o the above Premiums

-ABSOLUTELY FREE !--The Weekly News and Courier, 1 year (with Premium.) The Weekly News and Courier, 6 months (without Premium.)

SAMPLE COPIES AMD CIRCULARS,

CHARLESTON, S, C.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

LIQUOR DEALER OFFICE AND SALESROOM :

183 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. G. W. DICK, D. D. S.

Office over Levi Bros.' Store, ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET.

SUMTER, S. C. Office Hours-9 to 1; 2,30 to 5,30. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

For the First Time in an Age the D.m. etratic Party Bules in All Branches of the American Government at Washington,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Immediately after the assembling of congress a message from the president was announced and received by both houses assembled in separate session.

The reading of the message was listened to with profound attention from all parts of the house.

It is as follows: To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural re- in favor of such an arrangement so sources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check natural growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediafely available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Val- prehension in regard to the future ues supposed to be fixed are fast becom- our finances is groundless, and that ing conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation,

touching the nurchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Uundoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of 4.500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, how-

ever, has been entirely different, for iramediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. The disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in | right to injure them by financial experthe direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the

result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of treamy is commanded to purchase monthly. there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes bullion purchases, to the amount of

more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury. 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49 .-000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for redemption of such notes.

The excess of exports of gold over its

imports for the year ending June 80,

1893; amounted to more than \$87,500,-

000; between the 1st day of July, 1890.

and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold

coin and bullion in our treasury de-

creased more than \$132,000,000; while

during the same period the alver coin

more than \$147,000,000.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not directly applicable: spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroac'.ed upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold | their interests under the influence of easy and have tempted other and more exaggerated fears. appreciative nations to add it to their Nevertheless, every day's delay in restock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the ment for its existence. financial strength of foreign nations.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silve 4 At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a

parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation, and agreement, it is desirous that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing long as all are willing to continue our attempt single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money, by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the stabilities of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign nations, equally alert, not

only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It doe not meet the situation to say that ar in the purposes or power of the govern ment in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and the lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase it can hardly be said that

a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency. and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no iments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopar-

dize the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times. like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-earner -the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction-is practically defenseless.

He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prev on the misfortunes of others nor hoard

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a had been issued in payment of silver sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and many of the notes given in its purchase | ought to impressively remind us that a have been paid in gold. This is illus- failure in the discharge of our duty at trated by the statement that between this time must especially injure those May 1st, 1892, and the 15th day of July, of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is

It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering, arise as much from evils apprehended, as from those actu ally existing. All may hope, too, that calm counsels will presail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or

moving one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the govern-Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress they may cer-

demned by the ordeal shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal-It is my purpose to summon congress in special session early in September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true

tainly demand that legislation con-

as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged.

But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

1 earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put, beyond all donot, or mis-take the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary ob-ligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. [Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893. THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

Full Text of the Sherman Silver Pur

An act directing the purchase of silver

bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,-000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five-Lundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury in such form and of such denominations—not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000—as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in

accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so receemed may be raissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and public dues, and when notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the tre isury notes herein provided for the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be pro-vided by law.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasnry shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver buillon purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that the e he shall coin of the silver ballion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for and and any main or selguiorage arising fro u such coinage shall be accounted for au

paid into the treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the regulations of the existing laws and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges of deductions, if any, to be made. Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb.

28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, said to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,-900 worth of silver bullion is hereby re-

pealed.
Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balance standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous re-ceipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash. in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his pos-session subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been re-ceived by him, and that they have been destroyed by him and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimburse-ment of their smount shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may pre-scribe, from an appropriation hereby orested, to be known as national bank notes redemption account, but the provi-sious of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 8 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation; to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall at the close r each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement adebt of the United States bearing no in Sec. 7. Thet this act shall take effect 80

Good Feeling at Gettysburg. Major William A. Wallace is full of anecdotes of the celebrations and dedications at Gettysburg. When the "blue and gray" reunion was held there; buttons were at a premium. After the first day one couldn't tell which was "Johnmy" and which was "Yank." They exchanged buttons, badges and in some instances whole uniforms. So it was that former foes were so intermingled that no one knew exactly "where he was at." Major Wallace started out one night in quest of a Confederate badge; but could not find one excepting on breast of a Union veteran. He gave ub the quest and made up his mind to rest content with a button. Finally he found a "reb" and begged the gift. The soldier from the south smiled audibly and said: "Look at me, Vank, I haven't got

days from and after its passage.
Approved July 14, 1890.

home with my clothes on, I shall be playing in luck, but you can have one of my shoe strings if ye like."-Albany Ar-President Cleveland's Message.

ng silver.

a button on my person: Tam skewered

and a walking paper of pins. If I get

Congress assembled in special session to Journal. deal with the evils under which the He plants himself equarely upon the lines so clearly laid down by the Herald. and traces the widespread disaster and

suffering to their source in the unsettle-

ment of the currency produced by the

Sherman law. While asserting tilnt teriff reform must engage the attention of Congress in the near future, Mr. Cleveland recogn zes that the critical fibancial conditions must be considered immediately and before any other subject.

When the Sherman law was passed and bullion in the treasury increased interests of the country clearly demand, we pointed-out its perilous tendency and

which so large a majority of the people. | the trouble that must result in time from its operation. A year ago the Herald sounded the alarm, pointed out the fact that the danger point had been reached and demanded the repeal of the law.

> winter we persistently urged that the ed and showed what the country would fully into the law, and att satisfied disasters that have since occurred would tional. An affidavit upon informahave been averted.

frightfully large army of the unem-

With the whole country in a ferment of distrest and disaster, the man who would deliberately fillibuster or in any way scheme to keep back the the relief for which the people are looking to Washington with such anxious eyes should be summarily dealt with. This is no time for niceties of ceremony with such gentlemen. There is a terrible fire to be extinguished, fortunes and lives to be saved, and those who are not willing to lend a hand must be thrown outside the lines.

There is no necessity for long peeches: this question has been debated as none ever was before from Maine to Texas, and the overwhelming mass of the people demand the immediate repeal of the law which has brought so many evils in its train. Nor is there any need at this time to discuss what legislation, if any, should follow its repeal. When a house is burning the thing to do is to put out the fire, not to stand round and hold debates as to the sort of structure that may be rebuilt on its site.

It is the plain duty of every man in Congress to bend all his energies to the toward removing the distrust which is the prime cause of all our troubles. Every boar that this flame of panic is permitted to blaze unchecked olders of property see their losses increased and thousands of thrify toilers see their means of support perishing in the general calamity.

While fortunes are melting away and industries are being wiped out upon which so many men, women and child ren depend for daily bread there is, we repeat, no time for partisan scheming, no time for fine span theories as to the financial policy of the future. Let us fire put out the fire; there will be oppertunities enough afterward to discuss lans for repairing or rebuilding the tructure -New York Herald.

Trouble Over the Pleasant Hill Dispensary, in Lancas ter County.

There are stall some people in this State who desire to abide by the laws of the State. This is manifested by the action of the County Board of Control of

the 5th of August, the 7th being set publicati leaders to get him to change for the hearing of the Fancaster peti- his vote, but he says he "will stand tion Colonel Springs was notified by fast and wait for the salvation of the Governor Tillman and Attorney Gen- Lord."-The State. eral Townsend that he had been removed for cause satisfactory to them. As they were only two of the board, and as cause for his removal, he declined to and demanded that he be given a hearing that he might refute any charges Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing: J. F. The other members, Tillmanites, took recognize the action of Governor Till-

case remaias to be seen. It is conceded that if Colonel Springs with descriptions of same, and is executed in is objectionable to Governor Tillman as highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, a member of the Soard that he will we will refund the stamps and let you' keep finally be removed by vote of the State Board of Control, as he has so far been given credit for controlling the action, of that body. In the meantime Colonel Springs' action and the support of his with many expressions of gratification this. Twenty-five cents a bottle. by the people who re-pect the law and, who prefer to see it administered Repeal the Sherman law. Stop boy- instead of being ruthlessly disregarded without following its requirements and This is the pith of the message sent showing proper consideration for the yesterday by President Cleveland to the right of subordinate officers .- Columbia

Judge Fraser's Ofiction.

When the judge was applied to a

few days ago by Assistant Attorney Getteral Buchanan for an order of While Congress was in session last injunction in the Morris Case, he said: "Before your papers are read; mischievous measure should be expung. I desire to say that I have looked careotherwise have to face. Had the that a search made upon suspicion silver maniacs listened to reason at that alone is an unreasonable search, and time the clearly foreseen and inevitable unlawful, inasmuch as it is unconstitution and belief alone is an affidavit on Now that Congress has been brought suspicion alone. At affidavit, howtogether for the special purpose of ever, of the witness, who states the dealing with the question, it would be fact positively, or such circumstances a positive crime for members of that from which guilt may be inferred, body to waste time in abstruse debates is sufficient " Such an affidavit was or in evolving fine spun theories of published, and that portion of the finance while every hour's delay adds to printed order authorizing the signs the list of business failures and bank ers of all other property was stricken suspensions and swells the already out, because the judge regarded it unconstitutional. He said : "There is a difference between taking contraband goods (evidences of trime) and other goods totally, unconnected with

the offence charged. Everybody should read Judge Fraser's declaration in the Sumter case, printed to day, that searches of premises under the dispensary law. when made on "information and belief" are unconstitutional, bécause made on suspicion only. The affiant must make the charge of his own knowledge. Judge Fraser also holds that personal property unconnected with liquor selling cannot be seized because liquor is illegally sold on the premises, the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The old Radical Constitution is giving some defence against despotism .- The State.

Dispensary Rules.

COLUMBIA, S. C. August 4, 1895. The following additions to the rule governing dispensaries have been adopt ed by the State board of control They will be posted in each dispensary and will be obeyed accordingly:

Rule 4th amended by adding : "Apimmediate and unconditional repeal of plicants must state in request for liquor the mischievous law-to take this first for whom and for whose use the same is required." And whenever an application is falsely made for the ase of "mipor," of a "person who used thtoxicating liquors to excess," a warrant will be sworn out by the dispenser against such person under Section 18.

Rule 1st amended by adding : "Courty dispensers will not be governed by a physician's certificate in making sales at night, but their knowledge ef the applicant and his character for tratafulness. Dispensaries must not be opened after hours except in cases of bonz ade illness requiring liquor as a medicine. and where a physician's certificate is presented his character must be con-

sidered before filling it." Murray "Meks up 'e Mine."

After Having Agonize Wid de

Silber Subjeck," De Juntlemun Fum Sumter County Stan' Wid Alltwo'e Foot 'Puntop'& Cohort, Mistuh Latimer, Flatforii.

Washington, August 9-Special.— Hon. George Washington Marray, of Lancaster county, two of whom are South Caroling, the only negro' representative in the House, has pledged The trouble arose over the Pleasant his first vote to a Democrat. He says Hill application for a Dispensary where Mr. Bland knows what the country there are only five freeholders, three of needs, and unless his Rupublican whom have signed a petition for a Dis- confreres coerce him to change his pensary. As no Dispensary could be mind, he will stand with the great established at the county sest the shver leader and cast his vote for board decided by a duanimous free coinage. Murray was not vote to pestpone action on the brought over to the white metal Pleasant Hill petition until the Lan | men either, but his "mind was thate" caster petition could be shaped up for up" he said, "after a close study of finanal hearing at the request of the the subject." "My constituents," he Hon. Ira B. Jones, another Tillmanits. concluded, "need money, and I am This did not suit Governor Tillman and going to give it to them if I can't he peremptorily ordered the board, As Mr. Cleveland said, this matter through its chairman, Col. LeRoy F. rises above party politics. And Springs, to take action on the Pleasaut moreover, I have good Republicant Hill case within ten days, saying that with me." Before the silver cauif it was not done he would ask for the cus today, Murray called on Repreresignation of such members thereof as sentative Strait and Latimer, of the were opposed to the establishment of South Carolina delegation. He said that he would not be able to atttend A respectful reply from Colonel the caucus, but wanted them to pledge Springs, explaining the reason for delay, his vote to Mr. Bland. An effort did not satisfy the Governor, and on will be made of course, by the Re-

Those who have used Dr. King's New Dis Mr. Springs had not been notified of any covery know its value, and those who cave not have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call cause for his removal, he declined to on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Botrecognize such action on the part of the control of the Attorney General.

E. British a Co-Calcage, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household

position with him and also refused to see the World's Fair for Fireen Cents. Upon receipt of your address and fifteen man and Attorney General Townsend cents in postage stamps, we will mail you proposed our Souverit Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is Thus the matter stands. What act- Fifty cents, but as we want you to have one ion Governor Tillman will take in the we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings.

the book, Address H. E. BUCHLEN & CO., Chicago, Il

For Over Fifty Years. MRS WINSIOW'S SCOTHING STREET has been used for children thething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allay all pain, cures fellow-members of the board is meeting wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diar

Many Persons are bearen Brown from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digrestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malarize Get the genuine. Ripans Tabules cure headache

Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.



ABSOLUTELY PURE